

(No Model.)

H. F. SISE.

PADLOCK.

No. 396,960.

Patented Jan. 29, 1889.

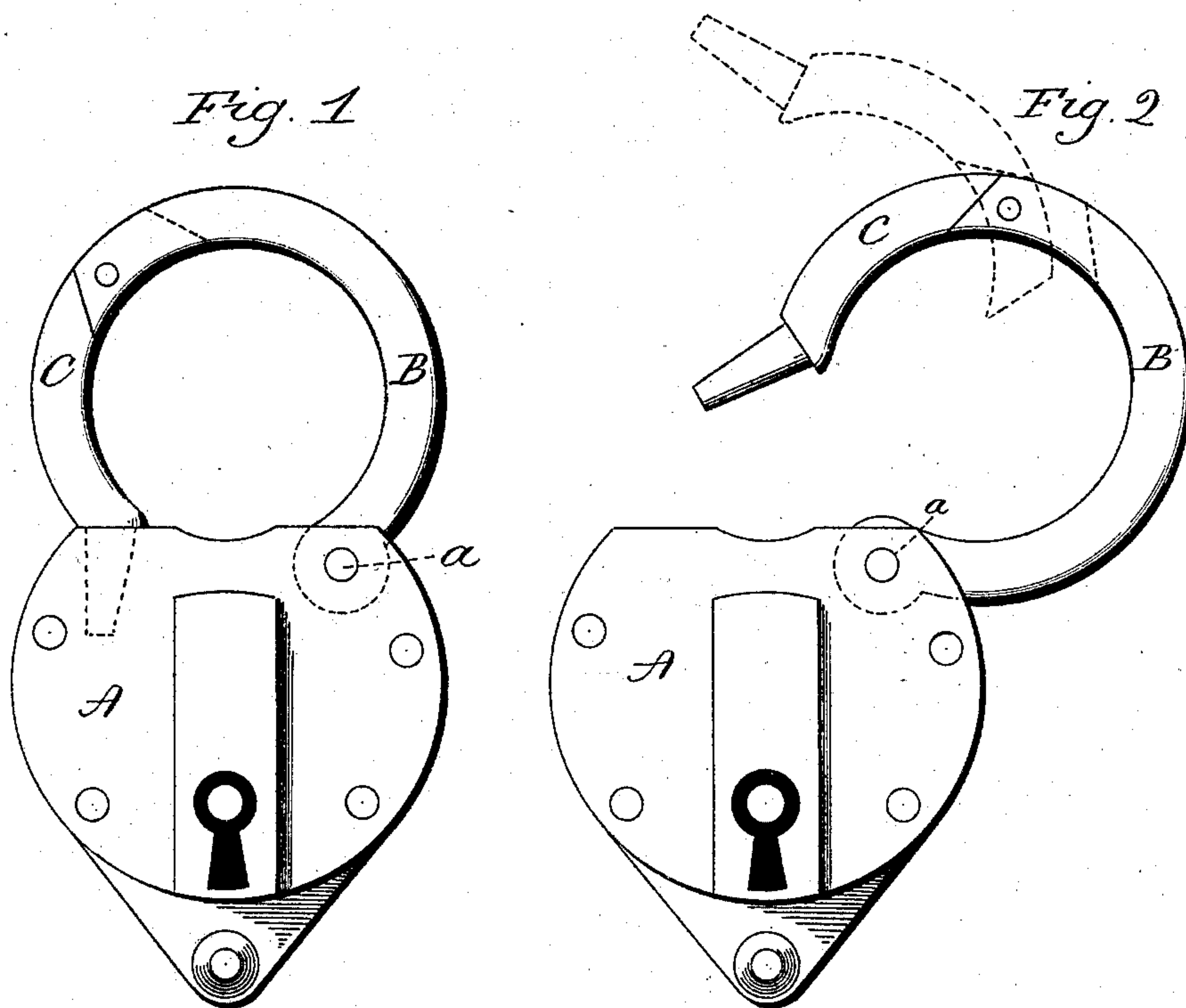


Fig. 3.



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PADLOCK.

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Application filed October 15, 1888. Serial No. 288,132. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HORACE F. SISE, of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented a new Improvement in Padlocks; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a side view showing the shackle in the closed position; Fig. 2, the same view showing the shackle in the open position; Fig. 3, a top view of the shackle illustrating the hinge.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of padlocks in which a U-shaped shackle is hinged by one end to the case at one side, and so that the other end will enter the case upon the opposite side and be engaged by the lock mechanism.

In the use of this class of locks a difficulty is experienced in not being able to always open the shackle to a sufficient extent to permit the introduction of the thing to which it is desired to apply the lock, and this is particularly the case where the shackle is more of a C shape to give a large opening through the shackle in a comparatively small case, such as shown in the illustration.

The object of my invention is to construct the shackle so that it may be opened to the full capacity. To that end the invention consists in constructing the shackle in two parts hinged together, the one part hinged to the case by one end, the free end of the other part adapted to engage the lock mechanism, in the usual manner of padlock-shackles, but so that when opened the hinged part may be turned away from the stationary part, and thus open the shackle to its full capacity.

A represents the case of the lock, which may be any of the usual constructions, and the mechanism within the lock may also be of any of the common constructions.

B C represent the two parts of the shackle. The one part, B, is hinged by one end directly to the case, as at *a*, and as in the usual man-

ner for hinging shackles to padlocks. The other part, C, is hinged to the part B so as to swing on the hinge in the plane of the shackle, as indicated in broken lines. The free end of the part C is constructed to engage the mechanism of the lock, as in any of the usual constructions of this class of padlocks.

To apply the lock, the shackle is disengaged and thrown backward, as seen in Fig. 2, to its extreme position. It will be observed that the opening between the free end of the shackle and the case is very much less than the capacity of or space within the shackle, and so that only a narrow opening into the shackle is produced for the application of the lock; but by swinging the hinged part C upon its hinge, as indicated in broken lines, Fig. 2, the shackle is opened to its full capacity, and made capable of embracing anything not greater than the space between the shackle and the case when in the closed position. Under this construction I am enabled to make the shackle of more nearly a circular shape, so as to present a large opening through the shackle, but yet bring the two ends of the shackle in the closed position so near together that a smaller case may be employed with such a shackle than could be employed with a shackle of common construction, which presented an equal-sized opening between the shackle and the case—that is to say, under the common construction, if the shackle have an equal capacity, as the shackle in this case, the two ends must be so far apart that when opened the full capacity of the shackle will be presented, and the case must be of corresponding size.

I claim—

In a padlock, a shackle made in two parts, one part hinged by one end to the case, and the second part hinged to the other end of the said one part, so as to swing in the plane of the shackle, the free end of the said second part constructed to engage the mechanism of the lock, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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